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MOSHE DAYAN | A PORTRAIT

EDITED BY PINCHAS JURMAN

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DAYAN'S SERVICE AS CHIEF OF STAFF — A SIGNIFICANT TURNING POINT FOR THE ISRAEL DEFENSE ARMY

by DAVID BEN-GURION

"...Like your two predecessors in this high post, you entered the defense organization and the army as a native born son. You had the privilege of being born and spending your early years in Deganya, the Mother of the Kevutsot (collective settlements). You grew up in the exemplary MOSHAV OVEDEIM (smallholders' settlement) Nahalal, which was founded by the best members of the Second Aliya (labor immigration during the years 1904–1914) including your parents Devora and Shemuel. Nahalal, together with Kefar Yehezkel, served as a model for tens and hundreds of such settlements which subsequently came into being.

You were virtually nurtured by the soil of the homeland from the day of your birth, and the example of your mother, of blessed memory, and of your father, may he be set apart for a long life, left their mark on your entire career. From the villages of your native land in which you grew up and from the home of your parents in which you were educated, you drew a natural love of country and freedom, Jewish dignity and faith and the complete confidence in our own strength.

When I appointed you commander of Jerusalem in August, 1948, after the second truce, a delegation of your men came to me and complained that without you, their battalion was nothing. I made it clear to them that the security of Jerusalem took precedence over the fighting ability of their battalion. Israel's army had many good officers to lead them and your battalion could serve under another commander but only Dayan could serve Jerusalem.

Since then I had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with you, and I saw that you have not only been endowed with first-class military ability but also with unusual political sense and statesmanship. You demonstrated your political talents in the negotiations for an armistice agreement with the representatives of King Abdullah at Rhodes which provided for the transfer of the entire Israeli railroad and both sides of Wadi Ara to Israeli sovereignty.

At the beginning of 1950, after the reorganization of the Israel Defense Army under the supreme command of Chief of Staff, Major General Yigael Yadin, you were appointed to head the Southern Command and were assigned to the difficult task of controlling the desolate wastes of the Negev and preventing infiltration and attacks within the country. When the armored cars of the Jordanian Arab Legion attempted to block the road to Eilat at Kilometer 78, you acted with your usual courage and

dash and quickly opened the difficult passage. After completing your studies at a school for senior officers in England, you were appointed commander of the Northern Command in 1952 and six months later, you became the Chief Operations Officer on the Israel Defense Army's General Staff. The Chiefs of Staff who preceded you did a great deal towards improving the training, discipline and fighting ability of the Israel Defense Army, but the four years of your service as Chief of the General Staff will go down in history as a significant turning point rich in consequences for the Israel Defense Army. Your two most praiseworthy traits – native generalship and perspicacity – were most striking during these years. These were years of heightened, dangerous military and political tension. Attacks on the borders increased constantly, especially on the frontiers with Jordan and Egypt, and Syrian aggression transformed the area north of the Sea of Galilee into a battlefield. The peril to Israel's very existence mounted after the Czech-Egyptian arms deal and the signing of a tripartite alliance between Egypt, Jordan, and Syria designed to annihilate Israel.

In operations against Gaza, Khan Yunis, Nitsana, the Syrians' positions north of the Sea of Galilee, and later, against a series of objectives inside Jordanian territory, you demonstrated superior performance and planning and almost achieved a record for the Israel Army's fighting ability. The crowning point of your activity was the glorious, brave Sinai Campaign which enhanced the prestige of Israel and its army in the world. This campaign with its efficient planning, precise and swift execution will shine not only in the history of Israel but also in the world's military annals as one of the most magnificent battles in the life of all peoples.

Since then, there is relative peace – at least for the time being – on all the borders; freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Eilat has been assured in practice, and our right to defend this right in accordance with the United Nations Charter should it be infringed by the enemy has been recognized by most of the maritime powers.

I know that the Army and the nation, like me have received with great sorrow your justifiable need to be released from your high and most responsible post; but your efforts and those of your predecessors have assured that the might of the Israel Defense Army should neither be harmed nor reduced even when one of its best generals leaves.

I am confident that in the future you will continue to serve your people, your country and the security of its borders to the best of your ability. And, I am confident that you will succeed in your studies even as you have succeeded in whatever you did until now.

The hope I expressed in the appointment which I handed you four years ago that 'your devotion to the soil, your courage in time of war, your intelligence, and your loyalty to the state would leave their stamp on the officers and men of the Israel Defense Army' has come true. And I hope that the blessings which accompany you now may also come true.''

Farewell letter sent by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defense to the outgoing Chief of Staff – January 29, 1958.

THE GENERATION OF FIRST SONS

by Major General YA'AKOV DORI

It is not my intention to delineate a portrait of Moshe Dayan as an individual but to lay special stress on the traits which I regard as the identifying marks – "the fingerprints" – of the generation of first sons, the generation of Moshe Dayan. Thus, it stands to reason that I consider these traits significant components of his personality. These sons were the first to grow up and receive their education in the homeland, and the term "homeland" also incorporates values which are beyond the concrete physical dimension. Besides the landscape and climate, the formation of a man's character is influenced by the atmosphere of his homeland with the memories of its ancient and recent past and the hopes for its future. The Land of Israel in the period of the first waves of modern immigration throbbed with the atmosphere of the beginning of a people's redemption in its historical homeland, and its influence on shaping the character of the Jew growing up in it was immense. It penetrated deeply and stimulated profound emotions engraving the character traits in the hearts and minds of men.

HOMELAND AND LANGUAGE

In our parents' homes we absorbed the emotions of redemption. The school, too, no less than the homes of our parents, was a place where we received an education, and the shaping of our personality rather than just the imparting of information. Even more so to us, since many of our teachers were models of love for our country. Learning about our country was the most popular subject; the hikes and trips to the valleys; to Judah, Samaria and the Upper and Lower Galilee; these were full of adventures and overflowing with experiences. In these lessons, imagination played an important part, and in the country's landscape and its biblical sites we saw Israel's heroes of the Bible come to life. The brave exploits in the Bible became vivid contemporary experiences for us and produced a vision of the future in us. Thus, for us Zionism was a profound emotion of life, and Hebrew became the mother tongue in which we grew up and were educated.

OUR NEIGHBORS AND US

We know the Arabs personally. They were part of the human landscape of the Land of Israel. In the colonies and towns of that time we lived as neighbors, and in our hikes through the country, we became acquainted with the Arab village and even the Bedouin encampment at

first hand. The relationships which developed between us and the Arabs are the result of that period. We lived in an atmosphere of constant tension which the Arabs created by seeking fights with the Jews – that was the reality of our childhood and youth.
In this reality, the senses became sharpened to preparedness and vigilance at an early age, and a special bond developed towards arms which became your best friend in trouble. Carrying a weapon, whether it was a toy or a knife in your belt, in which we imitated the Arab teenagers, was a sign of growing up. Later on, a pistol was the most cherished Bar-Mitsva gift; it was your protection against trouble – to be used for defense only.
We had no hatred whatsoever for the Arabs and there is no need to add that it was not fostered by either our parents or teachers. In the Six Day War, we showed that we do not hate the Arabs, and the same applies to policies towards them after the war, policies for the principal points of which Moshe Dayan is to a large extent responsible.

A SECURITY CONSCIOUSNESS

That wonderful period which produced the generation just described is the one which made its sons security conscious so that defense of life became our daily bread at the time. In the colony, in the village and town, in the fields and on the highways, death lurked, and you had to be vigilant, ever alert and prepared to give battle. Arab attacks against Jews and Jewish settlements did not at all stem from political disputes; these were attempts at theft, robbery, and murder in a country where order, government and laws did not exist.
The Turkish government of those times was not at all concerned with establishing law and order in the various parts of the empire and did not bother to protect the population. Is it any wonder then that the facts of life created reliance on our own arms and strength? Self-defense, which was an essential factor of life at that time is what stimulated profound feelings of Jewishness and human dignity in the members of that generation.
The HA-SHOMER watchmen's movement was for us children the realization of Jewish courage, and to us the watchmen appeared as biblical heroes. Our ambition was to be like them, to be pioneers and watchmen. The lesson of life at that time was that Jewish settlement in this country was not possible without a Jewish armed force, and the vision of the Jews' return to Zion would never come true if the builder of the land could not be both a pioneer and a fighting man "with one hand wrought in the work, and with the other held his weapon" as was the case during the return to Zion in the period of Ezra and Nehemiah.
Moshe Dayan is one of this generation whose greatness I have just described. This generation, which gave us defenders and fighters, commanders and generals, is the one in which the character of the Jewish fighting man was created and forged – a character of devotion and awareness of one's responsibility: devotion to the people and responsibility for its fate.

IN THE VALLEY
OF JEZREEL
1915 – 1936

At the age of three with his parents in Deganya.

Nahalal, the six-year old dressed in the fashion of that time

On May 20, 1915, Devora and Shemuel Dayan had their first son – Moshe. The parents, originally from Russia and outstanding figures in the labor immigration of 1904–1914, were among the handful of founders of Deganya, the first KEVUTSA – collective settlement – on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. In the early years of his life, little Moshe was a frail child who was frequently ill. When he was six, the Dayan family exchanged the collective for a MOSHAV OVEDIM – a smallholders' settlement – and moved from the valley of the Jordan to the Jezreel valley. Together with the first 20 settlers they took up their abode at what was later to become Nahalal.

Deganya was Moshe Dayan's birthplace, but it was at Nahalal that he grew up. Nahalal was to leave its stamp on the child, the scrawny youngster with the wild shock of hair. Here, in the fields of the Jezreel valley, his image was formed, his character forged, his personality cast.

Moshe (age 11) with his parents and sister Aviva.

The youth in the agricultural settlement of Nahalal, 1929.

Fists raised for the camera's eye only.

With his classmates.

The delightful "Age of Youth" at Nahalal at the end of the 1920's left no time for just loafing.
On completing his studies at the local elementary school, Moshe entered the Nahalal agricultural high school, an institution which was essentially for girls. He excelled in composition, secretly wrote poetry, loved hiking and speeding on a bicycle, and from early youth worked on his parents' farm. During the Arab violence of 1929, the boy, who was not yet 15, actively participated in guarding the settlement at night. Henceforth, defense matters became an inseparable part of his life and being.

The combination of "plow and weapon" is not just a figure of speech for the realities of Palestine when a small Jewish minority had to colonize the land and defend it with their lives. Decades later, Dayan said. "I was educated by the goat and the p l o w. But from a review of the realities of the last 31 years – from 1936 to 1967 – the State of Israel came into being by force of arms."

Clearing the soil of stones and plowing – work which transformed the desolate Jezreel valley into fertile and flourishing fields.

The young man left the Nahalal agricultural school for the school of life – physical labor. The settlement grew and took in new immigrants. The Jezreel valley developed and there was vital need for construction workers. Moshe, already well versed in all aspects of agricultural work, tried his skill with a trowel and worked at transporting building materials on four-legged 'vehicles'. At the time, in the early 1930's, he was already an active member of the defense organization – the HAGANA – and on a number of occasions, participated in encounters with Arab interlopers. His friends of those days remember him as "speaking briefly and to the point."

At age twenty, he married Ruth Schwartz of Jerusalem. A year later, upon the outbreak of the anti-Jewish riots of 1936, he was one of the first to answer the HAGANA's call to join the official British-sponsored force of Jewish Settlement Police. He served in the Jezreel valley, in Galilee and was later attached as a scout to units of the British army which began operating against the marauding gangs. Whilst in the Jewish Settlement Police, his first child, Yael, was born.

At age twenty-two, he left Palestine to see the world. In Paris, he was enchanted by the beauty of the "City of Light." This souvenir photograph was taken in one of the streets of Paris. Fifteen years later, he returned to the French capital as brigadier general in the Israel Defense Army.

A SOLDIER
IN AN ARMY
WITHOUT UNIFORM
1937 – 1947

The Jewish Settlement Police; Orde Wingate's Special Night Squads; the Field Companies under the command of Yitzhak Sadeh; the settlement of Hanita on the Lebanese border under Arab fire in March, 1938; special courses in the HAGANA – all these were way stations in the career of the young man from Nahalal who had already begun to attract the attention of his superiors.

A policeman in the Galilee.

HAGANA uniform-style 1937.

With Itzhak Sadeh and Yigal Allon in Hanita.

MASS TRIAL OF 43 JEWS OPENS IN ACRE

ACCUSED OFFER TO PLEAD "GUILTY"

ACRE, Wednesday.— In an improvised Courtroom at the Sidney Smith Barracks, the mass trial began today of 43 Jews charged under Section 8A (C) of the Emergency (Defence) Regulations.

The accused, who are charged with carrying rifles and ammunition, bombs, a revolver and revolver ammunition are:

Thau Avshalom (23, Haifa); Joseph Haimovici (27, Petah Tikva); Zvi Brenner (24, Affikim); Haim Florenthal (25, Herzlia); Urieh Neuschuler (20, Kfar Yeheskiel); Rudolf Loew Raffiel (48, Tel Aviv); Moshe Zelitzki (28, Naam); Shemaia Bekenstein (27, Tel Aviv); Abraham Phusinsky (25, Haifa); Noah Dagoni (25, Hedera); Mordehai Planshek (25, Hedera).

Yeheskel Bar Kochba (20, Rehovoth); Mordehai Polus (27, Haifa); Moshe Shomair (22, Yarkona); Mordehai Sukeinik (26, Yavniel); Yehuda Orshansky (24, Jerusalem); Dov Neeman (25, Karkur); David Flint (21, Tel Aviv); Shlomo Yandelman (27, Givat Michael); Simah Boxer (23, Nathanya); David Raif (25, Jerusalem).

Yeshaishu Dinaburg (27, Jerusalem); Yehéskel Nussbaum (22, Haifa); Hérsh Kaminsky (27, Yajour); Wilhelm Aptey (22, Haifa); Abraham Harlamof (23, Rishon-le-Zion); Yacob Aini (26, Jerusalem); Moshe Dian (24, Nahalal); Shmuel Shatzberg (29, Macadaf Jezreel); Gordon (21, Sedom); Arieh Goldberg (25, Ein Gev); Zvi Karmish (29, Rehovoth).

Itzhak Aloni (23, Haifa); Yehuda Aiselbar (22, El Arida); Nathan Halperin (27, Bnei Brak); Adek Kouchinsky (26, Naam); Itzhak Levi (22, Gedera); Arieh Rutenberg (29, Yajour); Aharon Volek (34, Ramat Hakovesh); Hanan Heiman (29, Hedera); Israel Vernik (25, Rishon-le-Zion); Atniel Yosifish (19, Yarkona); and Yacob Soliman, (24, Petah Tikva)

Before lodging his plea for the Defence, Mr. M. Eliash (associated with Mr. J. Kaiserman), stated that he wished to shorten the proceedings by pleading guilty, and asked the Court to be allowed to call witnesses as to character and circumstances. The President of the Court, Major R. C. Cruddas, referred to the Regulations which precluded such plea if testimony was to be taken and the plea of not guilty was entered.

During the morning and afternoon sessions today, the case for the Prosecution was presented and ten witnesses called. The Military Prosecutor, Major J. K. A. Robertson, M.C., (The Black Watch), outlined the facts of the case in his opening address as follows:

OPENING ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION

On October 5, at about 6.30 a.m., a party of T.J F.F. Troops were exercising

On October 5, 1939, he was arrested with 42 other members attending a course for platoon commanders being given by the HAGANA and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He served two years in Acco prison and was released in the spring of 1941.

In prison, where he had the time to study, he wrote in one of his letters. "The hardship of prison life is the number of years you have to serve. You awaken in the morning and are reminded of the years remaining to serve out your sentence. The thought saddens you. Most prisoners count the days. The thoughts and expectations of the prisoner's entire existence revolve about time – prison time. This is something he never forgets for one moment. The men exist from one rumor to another; from one hope to another; they survive on dreams of an amnesty." Less than four months after his release from Acco prison, Dayan guided Allied reconnaissance detachments and commando troops which invaded Vichy-controlled Syria. It was in this action that he was wounded and lost an eye.

HAIFA MILITARY COURT.

WITNESS PASS.

The bearer os this pass Mrs RUTH DOYAN is required at the Military Court sitting at Sidney Smith Barrackes Acre, commencing on 25/10/39.

Please permit entrance to the Barracks area for the duration of the trial.

Major.
Military Prosecutor.
Northern Area.

MILITARY COURT HOLDEN AT

Haifa.
24/10/39.

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TUESDAY
JUNE 10, 1941

THE PALESTINE POST

VOL. XVII. No. 4587
PRICE 10 MILS

ALLIES MARCHING ON BEIRUT AND DA

"OLD MEN" GET THE NEWS

Petain Appeals to Levant Army

LONDON, Monday (R). — Strong motorised and armoured detachments of British and Free French troops supported by artillery are encountering resistance on the road to Damascus, according to the Vichy News Agency.

The same report says that British troops are also advancing into Syria from Iraq along the river Euphrates.

The news agency announces that the British and Free French forces are attacking Syria along a line stretching from Merj Ayoun, near the Lebanese coast, to the southern point of the Jebel Druse country, according to military quarters at Vichy. There is no continuous front, since the Allies are attempting to advance in single columns at widely separated points.

The R.A.F. yesterday raided Beirut, the chief port in Syria and the Lebanon, setting fire to oil dumps, according to a second communique issued by General Dentz's headquarters at Beirut. It says:

"British troops continued their attack in the south throughout the day. Beirut was bombed at 3.30 and 6.30. The aerodromes of Mezze (near Damascus), Neras and Rayak were bombed, but no serious damage was caused."

"At Beirut, the first raid was without result, but in the second, two small oil-storage tanks were hit, causing a small fire."

Vichy Protests

Satisfaction is expressed in official British circles at the nature of the Vichy Government's protest which has been handed to Sir Samuel Hoare the British Ambassador to Madrid, complaining of the violation of Syria by the British forces.

The text has not yet reached London, but it is interesting to note that it is not a declaration of any form of hostilities.

The German radio made no reference in its home service up to 6 o'clock yesterday evening to the British and Free French march into Syria. In the English service of the German radio, the Vichy statement was read and the bare fact of the march in was given.

The Deutschlandsender, in a review of the political situation, stated with regard to Syria:

We feel ourselves as non-participating observers in the dispute between the former Allies, which does not directly concern us.

Petain Appeals for Resistance

Marshal Petain appealed to the Army of the Levant to fight last night after a day of rare excitement at Vichy, where he and Darlan were reported to have conferred. General Weygand, who has been in Vichy to discuss the events arising out of Franco-German collaboration, had presumably left to return to North Africa.

It is unknown in London whether the Allied Army is encountering any opposition from General Dentz's Army, which is equipped with some tanks and a small air force. The French in Syria were deprived of many of their weapons by the Armistice Commission, but it is known that they have some tanks and armoured cars. The important thing, however, is not armaments but the reaction of the population and of French troops.

The first Italian reaction to the British entry into Syria is given in a Rome dispatch to the German News Agency, approximating the comment already made by her senior Axis partner.

This says that the official Italian standpoint is that it is up to French troops in Syria to frustrate the Brit-

ALLIED FIVE-FINGERED DRIVE EXPLAINED

Anglo-Free French Advance to Capital

A graphic and authoritative description of the five-point Allied advance into Syria was broadcast over the P.B.S. yesterday evening. Roughly speaking there were five columns of advance, the speaker said, splayed out like the fingers of one hand between the sea and the desert in Trans-Jordan.

The most westerly column — the thumb, that is, of our imaginary hand — moved up the coastal road from Ras-en-Naqura. As this column moved in, word came through that a French party was blowing up the road a short distance inside the frontier. A gallant party of Australian sappers rushed on ahead to try and stop the blowing up, but they were just too late.

Nevertheless, the whole of the demolition — which had blown the road into the sea at one of those sharp bends on the Ladder of Tyre — was made good by an extraordinarily smart piece of reconstruction during the course of the day, and a large force of Allied troops was moving on northwards past Tyre to the Litani River before nightfall.

The next finger of the advance crossed the frontier at a secret point some distance east of Naqura in the hills. This was almost entirely an Australian party. It took up its position inside the Tegart fence at midnight on Sunday, and then moved eastward along the hills to a point where engineers were waiting to flatten out a road for the column through fields on the other side of the frontier.

By 4 o'clock in the morning the sappers had done their work and a new road connected the Palestine Frontier Road with the first road inside Syria. Preceded by Bren-gun carriers, the column advanced through the hills, and by daybreak was in occupation of several small villages. This line of advance had evidently taken the French very much by surprise, and the local garrisons withdrew hurriedly before the Australians' advance. Some distance inside the frontier — round about the village of Tibnine — the column turned eastwards towards the sea, and by midday it appeared on the edge of the narrow coastal plain opposite the town of Tyre. Tyre promptly and cheerfully surrendered, and the column has now joined up with the big force advancing from Ras-en-Naqurs.

Meanwhile, another very considerable force was moving in from the top of the bulge at Metulla. This is the third or middle finger of our hand. Here the Allied advance was faced with very difficult country—as rough and difficult as any in Syria; but by 6 o'clock on Sunday morning it had occupied a line of villages immediately south of Merj Ayoun, one of the strong points in this sector of the French system of defences. It consolidated this line during the morning by occupying villages on both flanks, and began the advance on Merj Ayoun in the evening.

Towards Damascus

The fourth finger crossed the Jordan at Jisr Benat Yacouh and marched into the dismal wasteland south of Kuneitra which is now in our hands, and the main body of this column is pushing on towards Damascus, while the fifth column—the little finger of our hand — is converging on the same objective. It left Nafrok on Sunday night, and the advance continues up the Sheikh Meskine road towards Damascus.

A small party, operating between the fourth and fifth fingers, as it were, moved round the shores of the Sea of Galilee from Samakh and occupied villages on the French side.

This very bare outline, concluded the broadcast, shows how comprehensive and careful a plan the Allied Command is following

The forces involved are exceedingly well equipped, and particularly have very heavy fire-power in guns of all sorts and sizes. The R.A.F. and Free French air force are co-operating overhead, and our troops have moved forward under a cover of high-and low-flying fighters.

14 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED In LIBYA

R.A.F. SWOOP DOWN ON AERODROMES

CAIRO, Monday. — Fourteen enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground for the loss of two British planes when R.A.F. machines raided Gazala and Derna aerodromes in Libya early this morning.

This news is contained in an additional R.A.F. communique issued late tonight giving further details of the raids reported in the earlier communique printed in the adjoining column.

Six of the enemy machines were destroyed at Gazala and a further eight were burnt out at Derna, while considerable damage was also caused to the aerodromes. This successful action followed heavy night raids on Benghazi and Derna. Two British planes failed to return.

Fighter pilots played a considerable part in the raid, swooping down low through a hail of anti-aircraft fire and machine-gunning planes on the ground. A Flight Lieutenant who was engaged in ground strafing said:

We arrived over the target just at zero hour and as we piled in they started shooting up red, white and blue stuff at us. We set fire to six

WARSHIPS LOST OFF CRETE

LONDON, Monday (R). — The Admiralty announces that the anti-aircraft cruiser Calcutta and the destroyers Hereward and Imperial were lost during the withdrawal from Crete.

The Calcutta was one of a series of four cruisers built in 1917/18 and rearmed as anti-aircraft ships in 1939. She had a tonnage of 4,200.

The two destroyers were of a class built between 1936 and 1937 which average about 1,350 tons.

When the evacuation of the forces from Crete was completed, just over 17,000 men had been taken off the island. The withdrawal had to be carried out from places with inadequate port facilities and which were within easy reach of the enemy.

WEEKS OF CAREFUL PLANNING

Gen. Wavell Steals March on Nazis

By DESMOND TIGHE,
Reuter's Special Correspondent Palestine-Syrian Frontier.

The entry into Syria was preceded by weeks of careful planning, and for the last few days, although there was little sign of life on the French side of the border, I saw a steady influx of British reinforcements of men, ammunition and supplies.

General Wavell does not mitigate the possible difficulties lying ahead, and although every effort is being made to keep the entry peaceful, all attempts at Vichy-inspired resistance will be adequately met. The whole degree of German infiltration, too, has yet to be tested.

Wavell Acts First

Britain, determined at all costs to defend the Suez and her Near East interests against the Nazi drive, decided to send strong forces to occupy Syria, thus ending months of uncertainty during which the morale of French Syria was gradually undermined by Axis propaganda, and it became increasingly subjected to Nazi control by the Vichy Government.

With the Germans strongly entrenched and stretching from Libya to the Dodecanese, and seriously threatening the Canal, General Wavell decided to act first, and to take control of Syria before the German occupation of airfields and ports could give them a new springboard for the drive eastward.

British, Australian, Indian and Free French units amongst the force have driven across the frontier at several points. I have spent days touring encampments hidden among olive and gum trees, while communication arteries all over the country were alive with snakelike columns of transport busily proceeding to arranged camping sites.

The morale of all ranks was very high and they were ready cheerfully to undertake the delicate task that lay ahead. Sobered perhaps a trifle, but undismayed by the Greece and Crete setbacks, there was, however, the same spirit which I saw in the Western Desert and the mountainous regions of Greece.

Veteran Aussies Too

Many Australians are fresh from their home country while others have seen service in Greece and the Western Desert. Several senior officers who served in Palestine in the last war with Allenby know every inch of the terrain. The "Diggers" are thoroughly at home in Palestine. One said:

With gum-trees, snakes and ants, I might be in Australia.

The morale of Arabs and Jews throughout Palestine remains at a high level, confident that Britain will protect the country against any attempts at German invasion. I was most impressed during a recent tour to see Arabs peacefully working in the fields and Jewish colonists busily carrying on their normal work.

TERRITORY 35 TO 40 MI DEEP ALREADY OCCUPI

Advancing Army Meets Little Oppos

British, Imperial and Free French forces advancing into Syria were stated by a Force H.Q. military spokesman, at a press conference held yesterday afternoon in Jerusalem Area Headquarters, to have covered an area averaging 35 to 40 miles in depth.

Representatives of British, American and local newspapers attended the conference, the first of its kind, which was held in the offices of the Public Relations Unit.

The military spokesman commenting on the Syria section of the Middle East communique, intimated that the British and Allied troops had not so far encountered more than scattered centres of resistance.

Only "token opposition" was offered at Deraa, in Eastern Syria, where there had previously been a parley. Another centre of resistance was at Merj Ayoun, in the Western Lebanon near the coast. On the right, the advance had passed Kuneitra on the road to Damascus.

British and Allied forces are determined where possible to avoid clashes. It is being explained to the Vichy troops that the intention is not to fight them, but to help them in ridding the country of the German elements trying to establish a base for Axis operations.

The Military Commentator added that a considerable number of Vichy-led officers and men had come over during the movement northwards while large numbers had ceased fighting and become non-combatants. Naturally, the latter category are not being treated as prisoners of war.

Period of Tension Ended

Reuter reported yesterday that planes continually coming and going gave evidence of considerable R.A.F. activity over Palestine on Sunday, though the latest reports indicated that no major resistance had yet been encountered in Syria.

The announcement of the Allied entry (adds Reuter) ended a period of tension in Palestine and brought considerable relief to all communities which had been anxiously scanning the many reports of German infiltration into French Mandated territory. All united in acclaiming the Allied action as the only possible course in the circumstances.

French Cooperation Reported

The Free French Radio Levant reports that the local populations are enthusiastically welcoming the Allies in Syria in the area already occupied, while the French troops in these areas are falling back into line ready to fight alongside the British and Free French.

It is learned from unofficial but trustworthy sources that the Allies advance into Syria is continuing northwards, following the entry into Deraa early on Sunday morning and Tyre in the evening.

At present it is difficult to ate the extent of French op but French officials in the already occupied are coo with the Allies.

When announcing the entry on Sunday, the Beir made no mention of the pre Free French forces, nor did other details or comments.

Uneventful R Warning in Ha

HAIFA, Monday. — A this morning hostile aircr proached Haifa and an a warning was sounded, Clear following after 12 n There were no incidents.

While it is known that on Allied columns which have ed into the Lebanon is along the coast, no definit as to how far they have g yond Tyre, which was yesterday afternoon, is here tonight.

It is learned that cs during yesterday's encounte very slight. The wounde brought back to hospital son in the North.

News received here fr front indicates that the Ar ulation of the Lebanon rousing welcome to the troops wherever they pass one village a few miles bey frontier school children l along the road and loudly the troops, while other ran forward to the truc gifts of fruit for the guests.

Women and Children L

Throughout northern P work is continuing normall men and children from K adi, Metulla, Dafne and ot tiements in the frontier had been evacuated as a tionary measure. The tel along the Syrian and L border have been taken over military.

Haifa itself shows itse news-hungry and informa passed quickly from mo mouth. A number of Free soldiers who walked along way this morning were che passers-by, and the atm throughout the city is one o yant excitement.

NEW G.O.C. FOR EC

LONDON, Monday (R). — Office statement today reve Lieut.-General Sir James M Cornwall, whose appointm G.O.C.-in-C. was announce week without the definition duties of his new post, has a command of the British fo Egypt who are a compone of General Wavell's comm the Middle East.

(General Marshall-Cornwa succeeds General Sir Henry land Wilson, who is G.O.C. P and Trans-Jordan and is h mand of the British and forces now moving into Sy

COMRADES OF YESTERDAY

Wavell Appeals to Frenchmen in Syria

CAIRO, Monday (R). — Justifying the British action in Syria by describing the German infiltration there as the first stage in the Nazi conquest of the French colonies, General Wavell, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, issued a proclamation last night to the soldiers of France in Syria.

General Catroux, in an appeal to officers and warrant officers of the Levant Army not to obey the Vichy Government's orders to bar the route to the Free French forces, said:

Airmen, Colonials, Legionaries, Moroccans, Algerians, Tunisians, and Senegalese, — my comrades in arms of the Empire, in the name of your honour, in the name of your conscience, I address this appeal towards you.

Communiques:

LITANI RIVER CROSSED

G.H.Q. Middle East

Libya No change in the situation.

Abyssinia Our troops are continuing their advance west of the river Omo and further prisoners have been captured.

Iraq All quiet.

Syria The penetration of Allied

DANGER TO M

Cairo and

By MARTIN HERLIHY
Reuters Chief Correspondent in the Middle East

CAIRO, Monday. — The est prominence to events is naturally given in the tian press. The principal newspaper, "Al Ahram," menting on the new sit says:

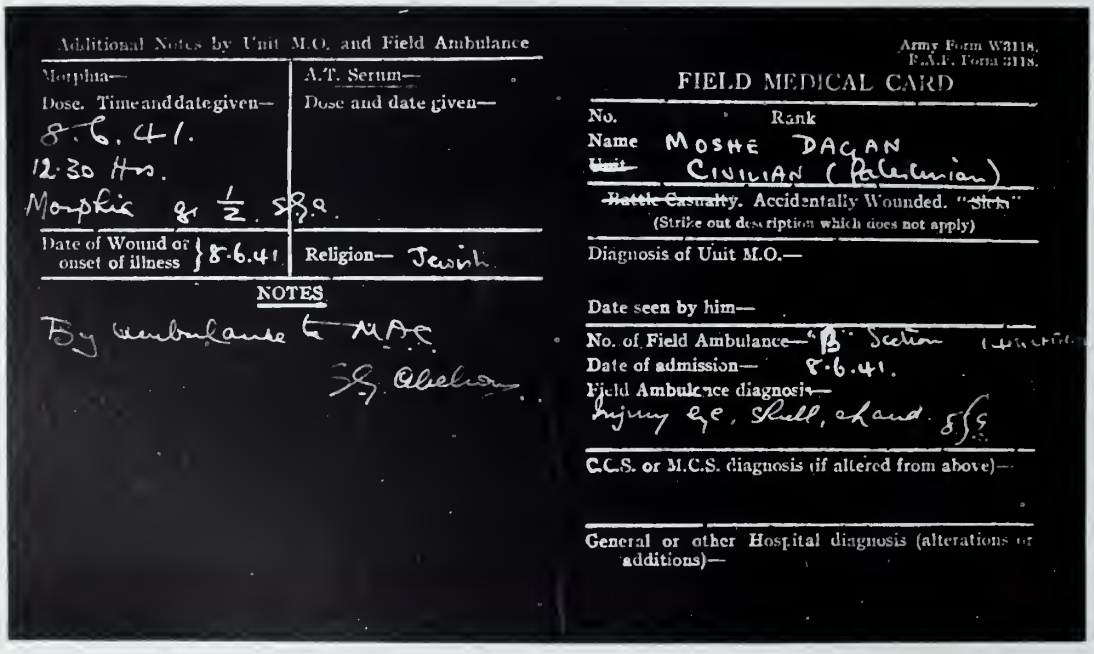
"The new campaign is und

ACCIDENT TO MOSHE DAYAN

In Nahalal, as in all other settlements, everybody is showing sympathy for relatives and friends of Moshe Dayan (son of Shmuel Dayan), who was wounded on Saturday night during the advance into Syria and Labanon. Yesterday he was taken to an hospital in Haifa, where an operation on one of his eyes and his face was performed.

(*Davar Daily*, 10.6.1941)

In his report on the invasion of Syria which he submitted to HAGANA headquarters, Dayan wrote, among other things. "We left towards evening. The road we travelled on was swarming with Australians. The entire army streamed northward. Many companies had already moved forward. But, on this last day, the olive groves and fields were filled to overflowing with Australian soldiers like swarming locusts. Along the entire road as far as the northern highway, we continued our journey passing army camps – infantry, motorized and mechanized; tank units and anti-tank units; cavalry units with their huge horses and heavy harness. Motorcyclists raced along the road. Between the trees, soldiers could be seen wandering half-naked among armored cars and huge stacks of weapons. Singing, laughter and sharp commands could be heard. The smell of cooking came from smoking field kitchens. It was good to feel that we too were part of this excitement, all of it heading northward. There was an inner feeling unexpressed yet felt by each and everyone of us.
"I shouted to my men to open fire directly at the door and windows. I set aside a box of explosives, then vaulting the fence, I approached the building from the side to throw a grenade at close range. I was certain I would be fired at as I vaulted the fence. Fortunately, I was wrong. Our three Thompsons fired a hail of bullets at the door and windows. There was no return fire from the enemy inside the building. I ran back, picked up the small box of explosives and set it against the building. When the box exploded, the boys dashed forward. The Australians kept on firing at the building until the boys were inside. Two minutes later, all the Frenchmen inside the building surrendered. Some of them had been wounded. Inside, the air was heavy with dust and the smell of gunpowder. Our prisoners were bewildered to find that they had surrendered to a handful of men. Eight armed and two unarmed Frenchmen stood facing us their hands reaching for the ceiling. We now possessed French rifles and bullets for the machine gun. We herded the prisoners together on the lower floor and took the weapons and ammunition up onto the roof. It was a bad spot for taking cover.
We had ten rifles but very little ammunition. We stole their bullets and put them into the magazine of the machinegun. I spent some time fiddling with the machine-gun to learn how it operated and how to insert the magazine. After a few minutes, I learned how to load it. When we began firing the machinegun, we drew heavy counter fire. There was no real cover nor protection and when I looked through the binoculars to find out where the soldiers were camped, a bullet penetrated my eye. I did not lose consciousness. I was given first aid and from then on, I could only hear what was going on."



Additional Notes by Unit M.O. and Field Ambulance

Morphia— Dose. Time and date given— 8.6.41. 12.30 Hrs. Morphia gr ½. S/C.

A.T. Serum— Dose and date given—

Date of Wound or onset of illness 8.6.41

Religion— Jewish

NOTES

By ambulance to MAC

J.G. Abelson

Army Form W3118. P.A.F. Form 3118.

FIELD MEDICAL CARD

No. Rank

Name MOSHE DAYAN

~~Unit~~ CIVILIAN (Palestinian)

~~Battle Casualty~~. Accidentally Wounded. ~~Sick~~

(Strike out description which does not apply)

Diagnosis of Unit M.O.—

Date seen by him—

No. of Field Ambulance— "B" Section

Date of admission— 8.6.41.

Field Ambulance diagnosis— Injury Rt. eye, Shell, aband. S/S

C.C.S. or M.C.S. diagnosis (if altered from above)—

General or other Hospital diagnosis (alterations or additions)—

The medical card given to the wounded man in a field hospital before his transfer to the hospital in Haifa.

DURING AND AFTER THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1948 – 1952

After recovering from his wounds, he divided his time in the ensuing years between work on his farm at Nahalal and activities at HAGANA headquarters as an instructor and intelligence officer.

In the early phase of the War of Independence, he was sent to the Jordan valley front where he was in command during the battle in defense of Deganya. Later, he was appointed commander of a mechanized ranger battalion in Yitzhak Sadeh's 8th Brigade. He took part in Operation Danny, in which his units captured Lod (Lydda) in a daring assault and led his battalion in battle against the Egyptians on the southern front.

Later, summarizing the lessons of the War of Independence, he pointed out, **"The War of Independence has no parallel to any other war that may come. From this viewpoint, we were afforded an unusual and unique opportunity in the War of Independence; to prepare for war, build up an army – armed and equipped – whilst fighting the war.**

Only after May 15, 1948, after six months of preparation had been completed, after the fighting with the Arabs of Palestine had ended – fighting between the Jews and the Arab community, which in many parts of the country intermingled with Jewish settlements – only then did the decisive hour of battles with the numerous, superior forces of foreign armies begin. If we had not been allowed these six months of preparation; if the long, drawn-out battles inside the country and at its borders had not ended before total war began; and, if we had succumbed under the initial blows of the all-out war itself, who knows what the outcome might have been. Who among us can expect such a miracle in the next war?"

Zohar Dayan, killed in action (April 15th, 1948)

Battalion commander Dayan took advantage of the brief truce to toughen his men. In the photograph (top) he is watching a unit sports competition. In high spirits, he meets the Israel Defense Army's operations officer, Yigael Yadin (bottom left), whilst the army spokesman, Moshe Perlman, looks on. Right: At the end of summer, 1948, Dayan was given a painful assignment; he is shown accompanying the coffin of Brigadier General David Marcus to the United States. Marcus, a former outstanding Jewish officer in the American Army, had come to Palestine to help the Jewish community by contributing his vast knowhow to the Israel Defense Army and conducting military operations. Brigadier General Marcus was killed by accident in the Jerusalem Corridor and buried at West Point, which had graduated him.

"We emerged from the War of Independence with a better knowledge of defensive warfare. I doubt if our standards for defensive warfare have improved since then. I do not recall one instance wherein we were forced to defend ourselves during the past twenty years that we did not hold fast to our positions. Should we have to defend ourselves again – even considering the huge quantities of superior weapons we amassed in the interval – I do not think that we have improved our standards on how to stand firm much more than it was in the days of Deganya and Negba"

Dayan playing in the snow blanketing Jerusalem.

With the graduates of the first police course in the city.

At a public performance in the center of Jerusalem.
His wife is at his side.

In August, 1948, Major Dayan was appointed commander of the Jerusalem front and promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In this capacity, he commanded the Etsyoni Brigade and conducted a series of operations for the capture of vital positions and objectives from the Jordanian Arab Legion. He took steps to strengthen the defenses of the city, licking its wounds after an extended siege. He handled all the military, political and diplomatic problems connected with the consolidation of our position in Jerusalem which at the time had not as yet been officially proclaimed the capital of the young state.

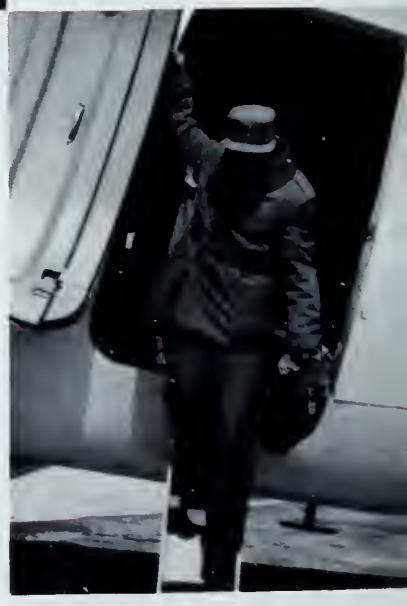
Welcoming President Chaim Weizmann and his wife, Vera,
on an official visit.

By virtue of his duties as Commander of the Israeli forces in the Jerusalem District, Lieut.-Col. Dayan took an active part in the negotiations with King Abdullah and the commanders of the Arab Legion. He had frequent contacts with Col. Abdullah At-Tell who at first commanded the Legion in the Old City and afterwards served as the military commander of Arab Jerusalem. At the beginning of December, 1948, four months before the signing of the armistice agreement with Jordan, both commanders signed a cease-fire agreement which included a pledge by both parties not to initiate or carry out any military operations – including the construction of

fortifications. One of the articles in the Dayan–At-Tell agreement provided for regular bi-monthly convoys to Mt. Scopus to change the Israeli police guard stationed there. In writing of At-Tell, Lieut.Col. Dayan paid tribute to the **"humaneness and courage he exhibited in returning Israeli prisoners from Jordan before the signing of an armistice agreement."** Dayan also credits At-Tell with the early release of the prisoners from the Etsyon settlements and the Old City of Jerusalem. At one of the meetings, At-Tell made an unusual request. He asked Col. Dayan to see to it that the Jewish newspapers increase their attacks against him so that the Arab public would not accuse him of excessive sympathy for the Jews.

In a long series of meetings with the Jordanian representatives of the Mixed Armistice Commission, Lieut.-Col. Dayan dealt with the complicated problem of establishing armistice demarcation lines and the numerous arrangements stemming from them in the unique reality of a divided city. In the course of these meetings, conducted with the participation of United Nations observers, both sides at times established direct and easy contact. There is no apparent tension, as some of these photographs show. Incidentally, less than a year after these conversations between Israel and Jordan, the senior Jordanian delegate, Abdullah At-Tell, fled to Egypt where he sought political asylum.

The Israeli delegation before departing for Rhodes to negotiate with the Jordanians. Head of the delegation Dr. Eytan and Lieut.-Col. Dayan after reaching the sunny island.



In March, 1949, Dayan left for Rhodes as a member of the Israeli delegation to the armistice talks with Jordan. For weeks, the Israeli delegation (headed by Dr. Walter Eytan and including Reuven Shiloah) conducted lengthy and wearisome negotiations. The General Armistice Agreement with the Kingdom of Jordan was signed at Rhodes on April 3, 1949, and during that month, the border lines between both countries were stabilized.

By virtue of the conditions created during the fighting in the War of Independence, the Rhodes agreement could not give the young State of Israel a natural border desirable from the standpoint of security.

In a speech delivered in August, 1967, at the burial ceremony on the Mt. of Olives for the Jews who had been killed in the Old City of Jerusalem in 1948, Defense Minister Dayan said, "**Brothers, you who have fallen in the War of Independence, we have not abandoned your dreams nor have we forgotten**

"And thy children shall return to their own border" – The Commander of the Jerusalem District watches the return of Old City prisoners to Israeli Jerusalem by way of the Mandelbaum Gate. He is given an immediate personal report of their experiences in Jordanian prison camps.

your sacrifices. We have returned to these heights, to the cradle of our people's history, to the inheritance of our fathers, to the land of the Judges, and to the citadel of the kingdom of the House of David. We have come back to Hebron and Shechem, Bethlehem and Anathoth, Jericho and the fords of the Jordan.

Brothers, we carry your lesson with us – the lesson of the Etsyon settlements and the Old City which fell. Whole communities were destroyed and their people taken captive. To Mt. Scopus and to the Mt. of Olives, contemporary history has added Sheikh Jarrah, the French Hill and Augusta Victoria, history written in letters of blood. We know that in order to give life to Jerusalem, we must post soldiers of the Israel Defense Army and its armed might in the hills of Shechem and at the bridgeheads of the Jordan."

Playing host to the poet Nathan Alterman "somewhere in the south."

Welcoming Chief of Staff Major General Yigal Yadin.

A short pause during a command manoeuvre.

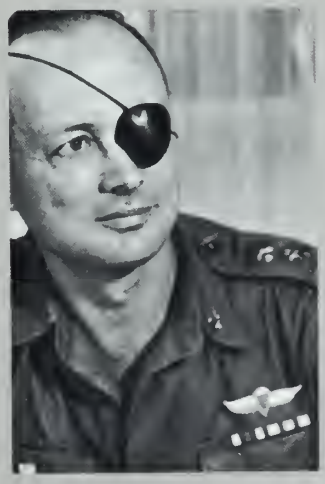
an was commander of the Jerusalem District for nearly two rs. In the summer of 1950, he was promoted to brigadier eral and appointed to head the Southern Command. In 1951, departed for Britain to study at a number of advanced tary schools. On his return, he was named Commander of the thern Zone and in 1952, Chief of Operations on the General f.

hose days, he was seen travelling on the roads a great deal, ferring to see for himself what was going on and most of his e was spent with units in the field. His surprise visits to ps and units became famous and his determination to be he spot was to become one of his typical traits throughout army career.

The Area Commander with members of his office.

A tribe of Negev Bedouin plays host to Chief of Staff Yadin and Area Commander Dayan. Both guests clearly enjoy the true Oriental hospitality which included a wild desert dance.

The Israel Defense Army of the early 1950's – the period of its reorganization – learning how to conduct reviews and parades. Liet.-Col. Dayan and Major General Yadin salute the men passing in review.



THE FOURTH CHIEF
OF STAFF
COMMANDER IN
THE SINAI CAMPAIGN
1953 – 1958

On December 6, 1953, Moshe Dayan was appointed Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Army. The appointment by Prime Minister and Minister of Defense David Ben-Gurion contained the following statements: "The three Chiefs of Staff of the Israel Defense Army after the War of Independence are all native-born. All three of them are the pride of our youth. This fact constitutes a noblesse oblige for Israel's young people.
The first two were from Jerusalem. You are a product of pioneer colonization. Both Deganya and Nahalal are woven into your early childhood. I hope that your devotion to soil cultivation in peacetime and your display of courage in times of war, your intelligence and loyalty to your people will forever inspire the officers and men of the Israel Defense Army."
Replying to David Ben-Gurion, the new Chief of Staff said, "In obeying the orders of my superiors, I shall carry out my duties to the best of my ability and strength. The deeds of my predecessors in the defense forces prior to and after the founding of the state; their devotion and boundless loyalty to our people and country, these will guide me in this position of heavy responsibility."
In the first order of the day published by Major General Dayan – who five years before that had been a battalion commander with the rank of major – the security position of Israel at the time is graphically presented and the tasks with which the Israel Defense Army would have to cope because of it, are stressed. "The task now confronting our people in this, our country, is a task of peace – molding the people and settling the land. The task of the army is to maintain the peace and remain vigilant for whatever may come. The border settlements bear the burden of destruction and murder committed by our enemies under the guise of an armistice. We shall spare no effort to defend and strengthen the old border villages and especially the new ones. The various units of the army and its training camps serve as a school for conscripts, reservists, and men of the regular army. Each day of peace shall be devoted to the expansion of military training. Each year, the reserves shall increase and its units expand. We shall devote the best possible planning and organizing to improve the fitness of the reserves – the foundation of our army and of victory."
On the following day, David Ben-Gurion tendered his resignation to the President and departed for the kibbutz of Sede Boker. Moshe Sharett became Prime Minister and also continued serving as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Pinhas Lavon took over the Defense Portfolio.

David Ben-Gurion transfers the Chief of Staff's ensign from the outgoing Chief of Staff, Major General Mordecai Makleff, to Major General Dayan. Present are Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and the Prime Minister's military secretary, Col. Nehemiah Argov.

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi congratulates the new Chief of Staff.

The Chief of Staff reviews the graduates of an officers' course.

Visiting a training camp.

Chatting with green recruits.

From the very beginning of his term of office, Major General Dayan gave top priority to the army's training program to improve the men's fighting ability. "That is the choice we have to make, either to be ready and armed, strong and tough or let the sword slip from our grasp and bring destruction upon ourselves. No foreign country, no embargo, no policy for maintaining a balance of power nor of strengthening the Arab states can prevent us from steeling our youth and our nation into becoming intrepid fighters and transforming the entire country into a strongly defended bastion and each army unit into an assault force."

Major General Dayan awards second lieutenant's bars to an outstanding graduate of an officers' course for women.

The Chief of Staff demonstrates throwing a grenade.

Addressing a graduating class of fledgling officers, the Chief of Staff defined their duties in the following terms, "You bear the responsibility of a difficult assignment. You bear the burden of the olive branch which together with the sword forms the platoon commanders insignia. Peace, quiet, and the enjoyment of what we possess are impossible without you. The olive branch will neither reach the Jordan water in the north nor the lands of Nitsana in the

Congratulating an outstanding soldier in a platoon commanders' course.

Speaking before Cadets

Visiting the summer manoeuvres at a camp for pre-military training for high school students (GADNA).

On manoeuvres somewhere in Israel with Brigadier General Rabin and Colonels Gibli, Amit and Zorea.

south if your swords do not guarantee it. The tractor driver in Kissufim; the fisherman on the Sea of Galilee; the new settler in the immigrants' village of Noham, cannot build their homes without you.

You are joining your units at a time of grave danger for Israel. A war of conquest is being plotted against us and under threats of war, our water and land are being claimed. But the army whose commanders you are joining is stronger than these threats.

As long as we refuse to succumb to our own weaknesses; as long as we do not give in to the weaknesses of the Jews, the Arab forces will never vanquish us."

Accompanied by Major General Dayan, foreign military attachés visit Paula and David Ben-Gurion at Sede Boker.

In the Order of the Day which he issued on Israel's Sixth Independence Day, Major General Dayan wrote, "**. . . Let us remember the fighting men of the War of Independence who for want of weapons substituted their fighting spirit and their bodies. Men, who for lack of cannon, firing shells at distant targets, carried explosives in bags on their backs to place them under enemy fortifications with their bare hands. Men, who for lack of armor, broke through the enemy's positions with their bodies. Men who fought swimming in the sea because we lacked a navy. The heritage of those who fell in the Etsyon settlements, at Ramat Rahel, and at Atarot and who shed their life's blood for Jerusalem. The heritage of fighting men who obliterated the word 'retreat' from the dictionary of their way of life. Their heritage is our strength! The fighting men who battled for the Semakh police station, and lost their lives to save the Jordan valley. They who held firm at Negba and broke through to the citadel at Nebi Yusha. The pilots and soldiers who dared unstintingly. The parched men and women who fought in Jerusalem without weapons, without food. Their fighting spirit, their heritage, are Israel's army and constitute its power.**

The army does not commemorate the fallen in just one single memorial hour, once a year. The entire life of the Army, its strength, its spirit, are interwoven with them."

In the reviewing stand at the Israel Army's Independence Day parade in 1954 were Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Moshe Sharett, Defense Minister Pinhas Lavon, Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan, and Area Commander Yitzhak Rabin.

Dayan at the Hotel des Invalides in Paris in the company of General Guillaume.

The two Chiefs of Staff salute the French Army ensign.

The Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Army is decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor.

It is symbolical that Dayan made his first trip abroad as Chief of Staff to France. In August, 1954, he paid an official visit to Paris at the invitation of the French Chief of Staff, General Guillaume. The Israeli guest was accorded a gala welcome in Paris, and his visit gave concrete expression to the turning point which occurred in the relations between both countries and especially to the close contact in the military sphere. His visit achieved an impressive climax in a magnificent ceremony in which he was decorated as a Knight of the Legion of Honor. On his return home, the Chief of Staff said. "I am proud of the honor which the French Chief of Staff bestowed on Israel and its Army, through me. I was overwhelmed by the courteous and cordial reception which France displayed towards Israel. France will certainly find a loyal friend in Israel and its Army."

Developing the abilities of the Israel Defense Army's commanders of all ranks was the chief concern of the Chief of Staff from the day his appointment took effect. To him, the concepts of "command" and "leadership" are intertwined. In this connection, he asserted. "The commander's authority in combat is attained by demonstrating positive traits and perseverance; by not submitting to or avoiding difficult conditions; by qualities of courage and a willingness to assume personal risks; by giving top priority to the mission; and by showing no favoritism either to others or to himself in a time of trial. The greatest of all trials is combat. That is the reason for an army's existence, whose life and death are dependent upon the commander chosen to lead it." The essence of true leadership is the command, "follow me'! The order which the unit is accustomed to obey; the just order in which the unit believes; the order in which the troops acknowledge the officer's authority and have faith in his leadership to carry them forward to victory; the order by which an officer commits himself and calls upon his men to follow him."

Paratrooper trainee Moshe Dayan arranging his harness before boarding an airplane to make his first drop. His instructors in this course said that he "underwent customary workouts just like everyone else."

In January, 1955, the commandant of the paratrooper school, Lieut.-Col. Ariel Sharon, awarded the Chief of Staff paratrooper's wings.

Early in 1955, when David Ben-Gurion was recalled from Sede Boker to take over the Defense Ministry, border clashes and incidents increased as a result of the intensified terroristic activity of the FIDA'YOON gangs organized and sent into Israel by Egypt. Addressing a group of officers at this time, Dayan said, "We cannot prevent every water pipe from being blown up nor every tree from being uprooted. We cannot prevent the murder of workmen in a citrus grove or of families fast asleep in their beds. But, we can set a high price for our blood. A price too high for the Arab world, the Arab armies and the Arab governments to pay. We can force the inhabitants of Arab villages to oppose the gangs passing through their villages and refuse to assist them. We can make sure that Arab army commanders will adhere strictly to their border obligations rather than be defeated in clashes with our units. We can force the Arab governments to forbear their power politics against Israel by transforming it into a weapon of weakness."

The Defense Minister, Chief of Staff, and Commander of the Jerusalem District, Col. H. Hertzog, carrying out a tour of inspection at an army base.

Smiles during a ceremony at which the HAGANA Decoration is awarded to old members of the underground defense organization.

A consultation with David Ben-Gurion in the Defense Minister's office.

The Seventh Independence Day Parade, April, 1955, was held in Jerusalem. The reviewing stand is occupied by President Ben Zvi, Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, Defense Minister David Ben-Gurion, and Chief of Staff Dayan.

Listening to a report by Ariel Sharon concerning the reprisal against the Syrian positions lining the east bank of the Sea of Galilee.

Looking at captured equipment brought back from across the border.

Placing a wreath on the tomb of the soldier, Uri Ilan, a member of Gan Shemuel kibbutz, who took his own life in a Damascus prison after leaving a message, "They got nothing out of me." Uri had been taken prisoner by the Syrians after he had crossed the border by mistake with a group of soldiers. In eulogizing him, the Chief of Staff said. "The Israel Defense Army dips its flag to you, Uri Ilan."

To the infiltration, sabotage and murderous atrocities, the Israel Defense Army reacted with lightning reprisal actions across the border. Speaking on reprisals, Dayan declared, "Indirectly they serve as a demonstration of the relative strength of Israel and the Arabs as it appears to the Arab governments. When the Egyptians, after our action against Gaza, or the Jordanians, following the Nahhalin reprisal, do not declare war on Israel, it means that they know they cannot win against Israel. The significance of the reprisals is that Israel regards infiltration as an intolerable hostile act and consequently orders her army to cross the border and strike at the Arab enemy. The assault is not an act of vengeance. It is a punitive act and a warning to that government which does not keep its own population under control and does not prevent them from attacking Israel, that Israeli forces will devastate its land."

A friendly conversation (in Hebrew?) with the French Ambassador to Israel, Pierre Gilbert, who was known locally as "the most Israeli of all Frenchmen."

Major General Dayan welcomes the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, General Burns, at El-Arish.

Relaxing somewhere down south with Brigadier General Laskov.

With the commanding officers of the paratroopers, the men who carried out reprisals. First, left: Meir Har-Tsiyyon; last, right: Col. Assaf Simhoni; kneeling on the right: "Ruful" Eitan

"A dress parade" at Lod airport: Burmese Prime Minister U Nu, arriving in Israel on an official visit, reviews Israel's women soldiers together with Prime Minister Moshe Sharett and Chief of Staff Dayan.

What are the Israel Army's first Chief of Staff, Major General Ya'akov Dori, and the fourth one talking about?

◀ Lending a hand in the construction of fortifications for the Negev border settlements.

Preliminary reconnaissance in the South before the Sinai Operation.

During the spring and summer of 1956, the security situation deteriorated steadily. The feeling of mounting danger united the entire nation and gave rise to widespread volunteering for the country's defense, one aspect of which was expressed in the establishment of a defense fund earmarked for the procurement of weapons.

At a public meeting for the defense fund in Jerusalem, the Chief of Staff said, "We shall assure ourselves of victory if we shall know how to become self-reliant and make demands first and foremost on ourselves. If the army can rely on the people and foster a fighting spirit stemming from a love of country, victory shall be ours."

In his speeches during that tense period, he repeatedly proclaimed, "What is true today, with respect to the hostile relations existing between us and the Arabs, determined to remain hostile, is that the State of Israel can defend and protect whatever it possesses. In other words, wherever the sword of the Israel Defense Army reaches."

A personal check of the tanks preparing for battle.

The Commander–in–chief with his men after a victory, the speed and scope of which astonished the world.

A hasty consultation in the heat of battle.

On October 23, 1956, a tripartite military pact was concluded by Egypt, Syria, and Jordan and their armies were placed under Egyptian command. The signatories to the pact proclaimed, "The time has come when the Arabs can select a suitable time for launching an attack to liquidate Israel."
Forty-eight hours later the Defense Minister issued an order for the call-up of reserves, and on October 29, the Israel Defense Army embarked on the Sinai Campaign. The aims of the Campaign, as determined by the Chief of Staff, were as follows: 1. Creation of a military threat against the Suez Canal by occupying objectives adjacent to it; 2. Conquest of the straits to the Gulf of Eilat; 3. Disruption of the Egyptian military build-up in the Sinai peninsula and bringing about the collapse of their forces. After a week of fierce fighting, a crushing victory was achieved and the Israel Defense Army was in control of the Sinai peninsula. Summing up the campaign, Dayan said, "**For eight years Israel tried to explain the vital importance and historic necessity of peace between it and the Arab world. In the ninth year, Israel has dramatically demonstrated that war against her is not worthwhile. The Sinai Campaign has undoubtedly brought this lesson home to the Arabs.**"

With Armored Brigade Commander Hayyim Bar-Lev on the advance route in northern Sinai.

Issuing orders to Air Force Commander Dan Tolkovsky in the presence of Southern Area Commander Assaf Simhoni.

At a victory parade held at Sharm esh-Sheikh at the end of the Campaign, the Chief of Staff declared to the 9th Brigade which captured the bay, "For eight years, the Arabs headed by Egypt prepared for a new war of destruction against Israel. Their armies were equipped with modern weapons, and this summer, the blockade of our economy and of our sea and airways was tightened. The preparations of the Arab states under Egyptian command to annihilate Israel were complete. In the week of fighting between October 29 and November 5, we crushed the Egyptian army in Sinai and assured our ships and aircraft the freedom to reach the city and port of Eilat. During this week of fighting; on land, in the air and on the sea, two Egyptian divisions and armored units supporting them were destroyed by us. When the time arrives to exchange prisoners, we shall return more than 5,000 Egyptian soldiers for less than 20 Israeli soldiers taken prisoner by the enemy.

We are still too tired to be able to evaluate the military significance of the Sinai War. We have triumphed, but we are not too drunk with victory to realize that even with the whole Sinai peninsula in our hands and the fighting over, the battle has not yet ended. We are tired, but not exhausted.

The vigilance of the Israel Defense Army will not slacken and our readiness to stand firm in the battles yet to come will not abate!"

Even before the fighting ended, a hard political struggle began which was to last four months. Under heavy international pressure, Israel was compelled to evacuate the Sinai peninsula after her right to the freedom of navigation in the Straits of Tiran was recognized and she was given guarantees to that effect. Units of a United Nations Emergency Force were stationed on the Egyptian side of the border. For the next ten years, Israel enjoyed relative quiet on her southern border and undisturbed use of the Straits.

The Chief of Staff addressing the victory parade beside the commander of the 9th Brigade, Avraham Yoffe (right) and Commander of the Southern Area, Assaf Simhoni (left).

Accompanying David Ben-Gurion on a trip through Sinai after the end of the fighting.

To the question why he had come to El-Arish to witness the evacuation of the Israeli Forces from Sinai, Dayan replied, **"Officers must eat all the rations they receive in the Israeli Army, the palatable as well as the bitter."**

A non-military smile at an infant at a circumcision ceremony.

At a mass meeting for Israel in New York together with Eleanor Roosevelt, Abba Eban and Averell Harriman.

A warm handshake for a guest from a friendly African nation.

Examining something in the desert Negev with professional precision. Ancient pottery? The fragment of a pitcher? Lieut.-Col. Bar-On also looks at the finds.

The amateur archeologist emerging from a cave after inspection. Were there antiquities buried in the cave or just an arms cache?

On January 29, 1958, Major General Moshe Dayan completed his duties as the Israel Defense Army's Chief of Staff and transferred the Chief of Staff's standard to his successor, Major General Hayyim Laskov. At the ceremony, he said. "During my service as Chief of Staff, I was privileged fourfold: As a soldier – the most responsible post to which an Israeli fighting man can be appointed. As a Jew – to discharge the missions of the Jewish people entrusted to the Israel Defense Army. I do not think there is another army carrying out duties which are as epoch-making as the assignments fulfilled by the Israel Defense Army. As an officer – to command the Israel Defense Army, an army I would exchange for no other armed force. And, as Chief of Staff – to serve under David Ben-Gurion."

In his first speech as a civilian (at a reunion of HAGANA veterans), he declared: "We cannot prove to the Arabs that peace is good for them, nor can we pay any price for it. But, we can convince them that a condition of active hostility does not pay. Formal peace with the Arabs is possible in the distant future but a precondition for it is the normalization of relations built on the element of deterrence."

Dayan reads a farewell letter at a ceremony of changing the Chiefs of Staff in the presence of (left to right) Ben-Gurion's military secretary Lieut.-Col. H. Ben-David, David Ben-Gurion and H. Laskov.

CIVIL LIFE –
MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE
1959 – 1966

After his release from the Israel Defense Army, Dayan turned his attention to study. He completed his studies in the Faculty of Law at Tel Aviv University and attended lectures on Government and Middle Eastern Studies at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. In autumn, 1959, he took part in the election campaign to the Fourth Knesset to which he was elected by the Israel Labour Party (MAPAI). On December 16, 1959, he began serving as Minister of Agriculture in the newly formed cabinet.

In a speech delivered during the election campaign, Dayan said. "The central question confronting us is how to make the State of Israel strong. Our country is small and is populated by two million inhabitants — many more than the number of Jews in Israel during the glorious periods of our history when we lived on our land — in an area several times smaller than in the days of King David or the Hasmoneans. Today, in contrast to the situation then, Israel's populace constitute about one sixth of the entire Jewish people. Our problem is how to be prepared to take in more Jews if and when they come. This we can do by creating additional employment possibilities, by exploiting Israel's land resources and by raising capital from Jews living abroad."

Official photograph of the new government established after the elections to the Fourth Knesset at the end of 1959.

The Minister makes frequent trips to new farm settlements for the purpose of studying conditions at first hand.

A conference with TNUVA fish, the quality and price of which probably interested the guests.

The one-time farmer plants a tree on days other than Tu B'shevat (Arbor Day). ▶

The new Minister of Agriculture laid down a broad policy for all the problems affecting Israeli agriculture in the early 1960's and energetically set about to implement it. From the rostrum of the Knesset, he declared, "Strict planning should be applied to all branches of agriculture. Such planning shall clearly define the steps to be taken no matter how inconvenient they may be. This also entails the question of water supply for agriculture, industry and the cities. If we do not proclaim a large part of the country a stabilization zone, we shall reach a crisis in our inability to irrigate existing agricultural areas and those areas in which we would like to expand agricultural production."

As for our determination to make Israel's economy independent, Dayan expressed this view, "The country's economic progress is first of all conditioned by changing its way of life and attitude towards work. No marginal rectification in the profits of poultry transporters will bring about increased productivity and greater competitiveness. Only a thorough examination of the distribution of national income and changes in the work pattern will achieve this."

A warm handshake with Harry S. Truman.

A meeting with Dr. Konrad Adenauer during his visit to Israel.

Receiving Franz J. Strauss, former West German Defense Minister, at Lod.

At a reception in honor of guests from Asia.

Receiving an African decoration for his efforts to aid developing countries on the Dark Continent.

The Minister of Agriculture made a number of intensive trips to Africa to learn at first hand the results of Israeli aid for agriculture and settlement programs in Africa.
In the Central African Republic, he reviewed the cadets of a course similar to the Israeli Nahal troops who combine farming with military training. He and his daughter Yael were photographed with the children of a village. In the company of his hosts and the Israeli staff, he visited the cultivated areas.

In Japan, the art of eating should be learned..

Arriving for an official meeting in Nigeria.

In Addis Ababa he was received by Emperor Haile Selassie with whom he conducted talks described as "instructive and cordial."

Heading the Knesset delegation at a session of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg.

A friendly chat with Baron Edmond de Rothschild in Tel Aviv.

In the Knesset with David Ben-Gurion and Shimon Peres.

In October, 1964, the Minister of Agriculture resigned from the Cabinet. Henceforth, he was to divide his time between parliamentary activity, participation in the country's civil and political life, and the writing of a book on the Sinai Campaign of 1956.

In the autumn of 1965, he joined the newly-formed RAFI party of David Ben-Gurion, participated as its candidate in the election campaign for the Sixth Knesset, and, after his election, coordinated the activities of its parliamentary faction. Israel's defense policy, its economic problems as well as its social problems were the principal topics on which he spoke in his public appearances and wrote about in his articles to the press. He pointed out. **"The source of the evil is not the desire for comfort but rather the lack of proportion accorded to this aspiration and the precedence given to it over development needs."**

Two friends from Hanita meet again after 30 years.

In August, 1966, Dayan left for the Far East to follow up at first hand the war in Vietnam, one of the focal points of contemporary international events. In order the better to learn the facts about this bitter struggle, he joined American army units at the front, accompanied them on ambushes, participated in reconnaissance patrols and personally witnessed the fighting techniques of the American army in the jungles of South Vietnam. His request to see the other side of the coin by visiting North Vietnam was denied. His impressions and conclusions concerning the war in Vietnam were summarized in a series of articles published in Israel and the world press. One of his main conclusions was that the Viet Cong could not overcome and defeat the American army as they had inflicted defeat upon the French in 1954. ''They cannot destroy it nor bring about its surrender. They cannot expel nor weaken it. But, in my opinion, they can prevent it from achieving its aim. Hanoi can stubbornly refuse to come to the negotiating table (if it can resist the pressure of the American army) to sign any guarantee or any arrangement whatsoever which recognizes the division of Vietnam into two states, with the Americans as a party to such an agreement. The Viet Cong army, if it refrains from embarking on a frontal war of regular troops against regular troops, and organizes itself for a guerrilla conflict, can prevent the Americans and the Saigon government from pacifying the country. The Viet Cong cannot expel the Americans, but they can, if they adopt suitable tactics, prevent their own expulsion from South Vietnam. They can impede the normalization of life, such as the use of roads, the establishment of an orderly administration and the normal activity of national life.

''Not only the aim of the Americans' war in Vietnam is complicated; the means of struggling for this aim are also different and varied. The military slogan is 'seek out and kill,' 'seek out and destroy,' whereas the civilian slogan is 'conquer hearts and minds.' To be sure, the combined slogan of 'seek out and kill and conquer hearts and minds' is liable to sound like a bad joke, but the truth of the matter is that this contradictory statement expresses the American approach to their war in Vietnam. They know that in order to achieve their aim, it is not enough for Hanoi's army to be destroyed, but that the support of the citizens of Vietnam for the government of General Ky must be secured and they must be convinced that an anti-Communist regime is better for them than the rule of the Viet Cong.''

In his articles, Dayan emphasized that the key to the Vietnam war lay in its being conducted without a front line and with the American army attempting to overcome difficulties of movement in the jungle by the unprecedented use of helicopters in direct combat. In order to give concrete expression to the mighty resources of the American army, he pointed out that it had at its disposal, "**more shells than the Viet Cong had soldiers.**"

The journalistic observer zealously takes notes on scenes, facts and impressions wherever he encounters them.

The soldier farmer pauses in the market place of a small Vietnamese village.

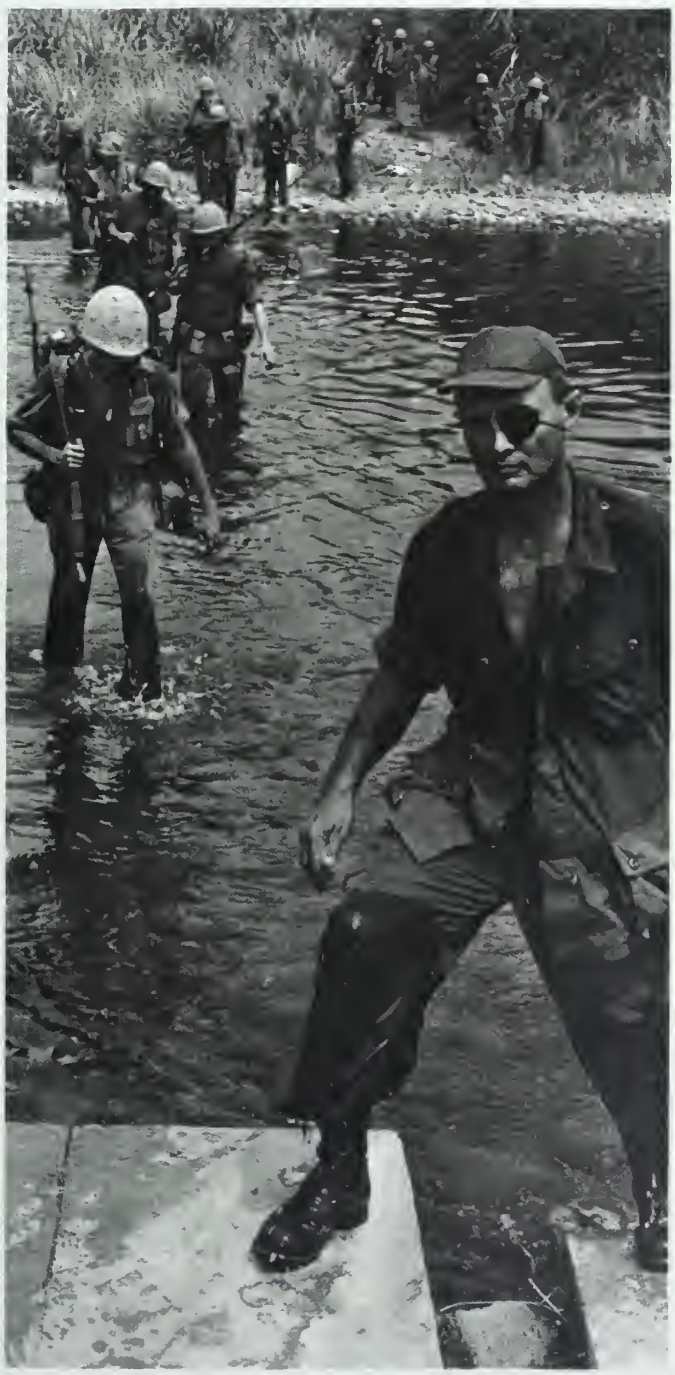
Studying the equipment of the richest army in the world and conversing with its fighting men.

On the march with an American unit on mountain slopes and through thick jungles.

Dayan came to the conclusion that "A lengthy war of the Viet Cong against the forces of the United States can only be a guerrilla campaign of terror in which the American advantage in the air, in artillery, in armor, and in other technological means is not militarily expressive. Vietnam is an ideal country for guerrilla warfare.

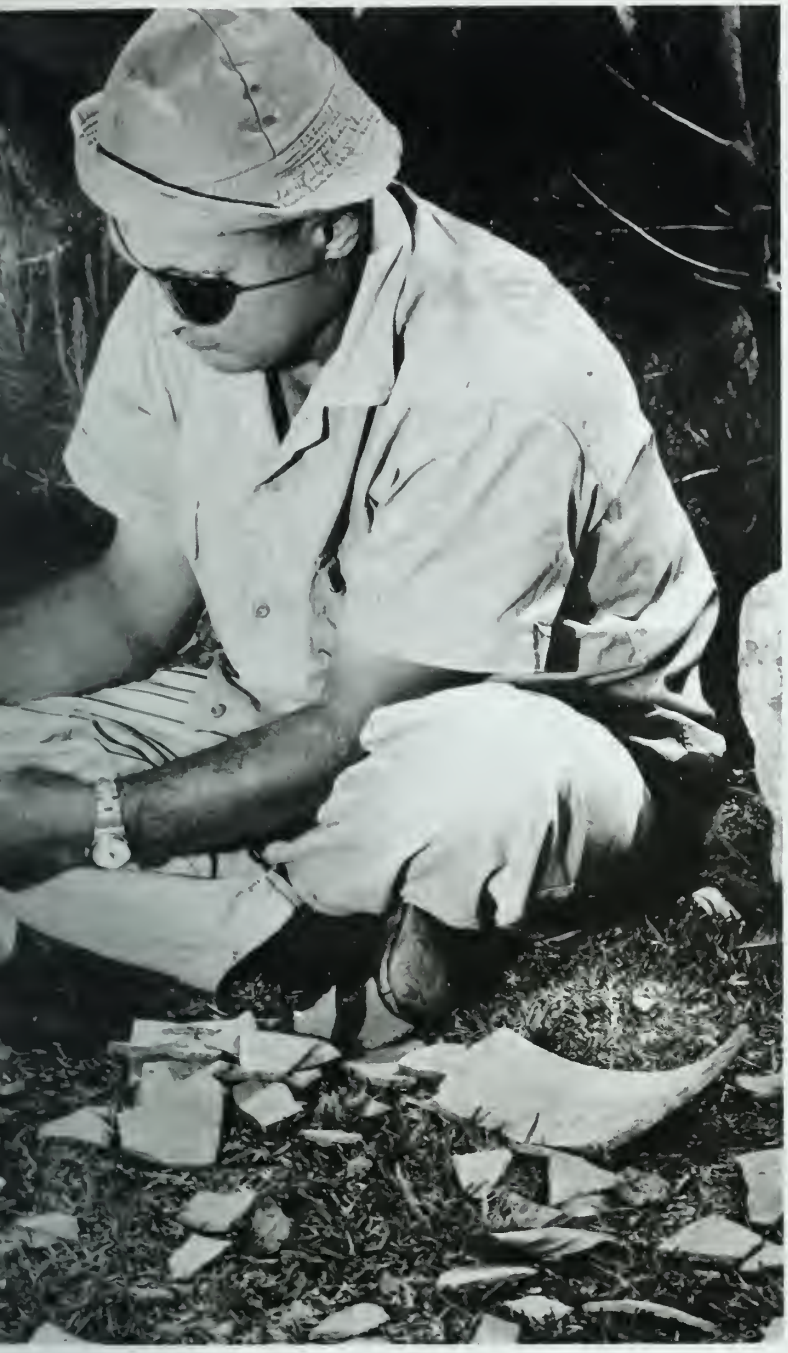
"And the answer to a guerrilla war is not technology and not even increasing the number of American soldiers. I do not believe that the Americans can bring a peaceful existence to Vietnam."

"I do not know of any other place through which run so many brooks and rivers as in Vietnam."



At the end of his series of articles, Dayan discussed two central questions: What are the prospects of America defeating the Viet Cong and what can bring about a speedy end to a lengthy war in a country rent in twain? "In the long range view, prospects of defeating the Viet Cong and erecting a dam against the spread of Communism depend on providing a non-communist alternative. There must be an alternative to the problems of Vietnam, not by evading nor ignoring them. Morever, the war itself creates new problems. In its wake, hundreds of thousands of families are being uprooted and are forced to migrate to the coastal strip and the big cities. . . . a speedy end to the war in Vietnam can only come about if Hanoi should decide to stop fighting. All other processes will be long and protracted even if they should ultimately bring about a decision. These are processes measured in years, not in days or months, processes in which the people shall determine what it wants. Whether or not its will is expressed in protracted stubborn fighting stemming from a national and social awakening, or, as a consequence of fatigue caused by a lengthy struggle, it seeks relief and prefers the comforts of peace."

Whilst still Minister of Agriculture, Moshe Dayan was asked in a newspaper interview whether or not getting things done did not contradict an ideological philosophy. He replied, "I myself am an avowed man of action and I would find fault with any program which did not involve actually doing something – getting things done. I do not think that the 'getting things done' that we are engaged in is cut off from a philosophy, from a definite approach, or, is not aimed at achieving certain results reflected in the social structure. I am prepared to discuss in concrete terms each and every question on putting 'getting things done' to the test and trying to find out to what extent it either contradicts or does not lead to the realization of the ideological aims and to ascertain whether or not there is a better way to achieve them. If there is such a way, all well and good. But I do not favor an artificial separation between theoretical discussions and 'getting things done.''



For archeology you need nimble hands and plenty of patience

Dancing the Hora with Golda Meir, then Minister of Foriegn Affairs.

"Man to man" chat with son Assaf

Evening at home

Father and son Ehud inspecting a dagger

With his wife in Venice.

Father and daughter wait for a plane before leaving for a trip abroad.

Yael's marriage in the summer of 1967.

Danger

MINISTER OF
DEFENCE
IN THE SIX DAY WAR
1967 – 1968

In uniform, Major General Dayan watched the Army parade in Jerusalem on May 15, 1967. The parade was the central event in the celebrations in honor of the 19th Day of Independence. Shortly before the parade he warmly welcomed General Pierre Koenig of France (David Hacohen, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and Security of the Knesset was also present).

The day following Independence Day, Chief of Staff Yitzhak Rabin played host to his predecessors in a tour of armored units. Former Chiefs of Staff Laskov, Yadin, Makleff, Tsur, Dayan, and Dori listen to explanations by the Commander of the Armored Corps, Brigadier General Tal. At one of the bases, the Major Generals follow a manoeuvre of armored units (below).

The movement of Egyptian troops into eastern Sinai which began the day after Israel's Independence Day Parade on May 15, 1967, and the evacuation of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) which followed, brought about the mobilization of the Israel Defense Army's reserves. During the last week in May, Dayan visited a number of units in the South and studied at first hand developments on Israel's southern border. After the war, he was to say, **"When I saw the army again after a decade, I noticed tremendous improvement. One, in its specific ability to progress and conduct war in this particular region of the Middle East against enemies whom it would eventually be forced to fight. Two, in building up its armor, the paratroop units and its air force, the Israel Defense Army made rapid strides between 1956 and 1967 which provided the key to victory in the Six Day War."**

On June 1, 1967, a national government was formed in which Dayan was appointed Defense Minister.

The new ministers (from left to right) Dayan, Yosef Sapir, and Menahem Begin at the first meeting of the National Government after its formation.

Reconnaissance in the Negev. Brigadier Avraham Yoffe is with Dayan.

On Saturday, June 3, the new Defense Minister conducted his first press conference. Appearing in Tel Aviv before hundreds of foreign journalists, he pointed out. "Two central problems confront Israel – the Egyptian blockade of Tiran and the Egyptian concentrations in Sinai. As far as Israel is concerned, one is no less important than the other." Expressing doubt at the prospects of diplomatic efforts succeeding in lifting the Tiran blockade he remarked, "I would be happy if these efforts would succeed." Nevertheless, he emphasized that he neither expected nor wanted "someone else, such as American and British soldiers, to fight for Israel, we do not need them." In reply to a question whether or not Israel had already completely lost the military initiative, Dayan defined the situation as "too late to react militarily to the blockade of the Straits of Tiran and too early for reaching conclusions regarding the diplomats' handling of this matter."
To a correspondent who asked what he thought Nasser felt at hearing of Dayan's appointment as Minister of Defense, he replied, "I am a military man and a farmer, and in neither of these professions is there room for guesswork."

On Monday morning, June 5, 1967, war broke out.

At the outbreak of hostilities, the Defense Minister said in a broadcast to soldiers of the Israel Defense Army, " . . . the Egyptian General Murtagi, Commander of the Arab forces in Sinai, told them in a broadcast that the eyes of the whole world were upon them in anticipation of success in their holy war. He called upon them to conquer the 'plundered soil of Palestine' by force of arms and the unity of their brotherhood. Soldiers of the Israel Defense Army, we have no aims of conquest. Our only objective is to thwart the attempts of the Arab armies to conquer our country. Let us rip off and destroy the noose of blocade and aggression bent on harming us. The Egyptians have summoned the forces of the Syrians, Jordanians, and Iraqis to help them and have assumed command over them. They have also been joined by army units from Kuweit to Algeria.

They outnumber us but we shall overcome them. We are a small people but a brave one. We are peace-loving, but prepared to fight for our lives and country. The population at our rear will bear their suffering stoically. But the supreme effort will be required of you, the soldiers, the fighting men in the air, on land, and on the sea, Of those manning the trenches in the border settlements and spearheading the armored columns. Soldiers of the Israel Defense Army, our hope and our security rest with you today."

On June 10, at the conquest of the Golan Plateau on the Syrian-Israeli border, the Six Day war ended after the victorious Israel Defense Army had created new military and political history. At the termination of the fighting, Dayan declared, "Soldiers of the Israel Defense Army, The Arab Army lies prostrate. From Sharm esh-Sheikh in southern Sinai to Quneitra in Syria the battered hulks of tanks, airplanes, and field guns lie scattered – smoking firebrands and steel fragments of the armies of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, a mighty host which joined forces to obliterate the State of Israel. We have vanquished the enemy, crushed his battalions, and frustrated his evil plans. But salvation came to us at a high cost – the best of our comrades, the bravest of our fighting men, the dearest of our sons fell in battle. The sands of the desert and the rocks of Galilee have been soaked in their blood.
We have gained the victory but there is grief in our homes.
Soldiers of the Israel Defense Army!
The battle has subsided, but the war has not yet ended. Those who attacked us have been defeated; but they have not made their peace with us. Return your swords to their scabbards but keep them ready, for the day of breaking them has not yet come."

The Defense Minister and Chief of Staff Major General Yitzhak Rabin (right) on the bank of the Suez Canal.

The liberation of the Western Wall climaxed days filled with breathtaking events – a climax, moving and ecstatic. On reaching the Wall area where the sound of firing could still be heard, the Defense Minister said, "We have returned to our most sacred shrines never to be separated from them again. Israel extends its hand in peace to her Arab neighbors. The members of all faiths shall have complete freedom of worship and their religious rights shall bé assured and respected. We have not come here to conquer the holy places of others or to infringe upon their rights, instead, we have come to secure the unity and brotherhood of the City of Peace where all may live in peace."

Analyzing Nasser's moves, the Defense Minister said after the war, "Nasser knew that in blockading the Straits, he was going to war with Israel. Hassanein Haykal analyzed and explained this clearly and cogently in an article in Al-Ahram on May 26. It may be assumed that when Nasser decided to blockade the Straits on May 22, he considered the Israeli reaction. This was not escalation; this was a deliberate political and military move. He knew what he was doing.

At this final stage of the last days before the closing of the Straits, I cannot imagine that Nasser could have made any other than the following three assumptions: the expulsion of the United Nations Emergency Force obligated him to blockade the Straits – blockading the Straits was liable to force us into war – and in this war, he would have the upper hand.

I do not say that he assumed he would win, but I do say that he would have the upper hand. This means the total political and military conflict which would follow the closing of the Straits would end in his favor, enhance his prestige, and show up the Israeli deterrent as futile."

With Chief of Staff Rabin (top) and Area Commander of the Central Command, Uzzi Narkis.

A visit to the Golan Heights with Brigadier Rehav'am Ze'evi.

At the end of the eventful month of June, he said at a mass meeting in Tel Aviv, "The army of the State of Israel is on the Suez Canal, at Sharm esh-Sheikh, on the Jordan, and in Quneitra on the Golan Heights. We are within the range of immediate striking distance to all the Arab capitals – less than 60 miles from Cairo, Damascus, Amman and Beirut.

I am convinced that so long as uncomplicated, sweeping peace agreements are not concluded like those every nation throughout the world maintains with its neighbors, we shall continue to hold all these areas."

Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, the Defense Minister, and Deputy Chief of Staff Hayyim Bar-Lev listen to the Commanding Officer of the Northern Front, David Eleazar, as he explains conditions at the northern front after an Israeli attack on Syrian positions.

A consultation with Chief of Staff Rabin and his deputy, Hayyim Bar-Lev.

Emerging from a bunker on the northern border.

In the early months after the Six Day War, Dayan in his public appearances warned against relaxing vigilance and the national effort. **"If we want to achieve the goals which we have set ourselves – not to return to the faulty arrangements which no longer exist; not to return to the armistice, not to return to the same borders; and to secure freedom of navigation. If we want to attain all this, we must be prepared for a long drawn-out struggle!"**

During the summer and autumn months of 1967, the Defense Minister frequently met with General Odd Bull, the special representative of the United Nations Secretary General for matters pertaining to the cease-fire.

In personal contacts with leaders of the Arab population in Judah, Samaria, and Gaza, the Defense Minister made it clear that Israel's policy towards them was one of co-existence. "We do not wish to rule over you. We do not wish to interfere in your lives. We do not want to become commissars and mandatory officials over you. What we ask of you is not to do anything against our security. We have no desire to interfere with your way of life." To further convince them, he emphasized the fact that Israel had not replaced the Arab mayors nor changed the local administrations.

With a notable in northern Sinai.

Conversing with the mayor of Shechem (Nablus), Hamdi Canaan.

A conversation with truck passengers on their way to Jordan.

With the Commander of the Central Area, Uzzi Narkis, listening to notables and members of the populace of the former Jordanian West Bank Region.

A meeting with village headmen in the Gaza Strip, reviewing a guard of local watchmen.

In a speech which he delivered in Jerusalem at the end of 1967, the Defense Minister expressed his view on the prospects of direct negotiations with the Arabs. "... the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, said that direct peace talks between the Arab nations and Israel are a realistic demand but an unrealistic aim. But we were brought up on the idea of the restoration of the Jews to all of Zion. This came to pass due to 'non-realistic' aims – one led to the other. Each phase of our progress, from Herzl until today, at the time of its proclamation or the time when its demand was presented was an 'unrealistic aim.'

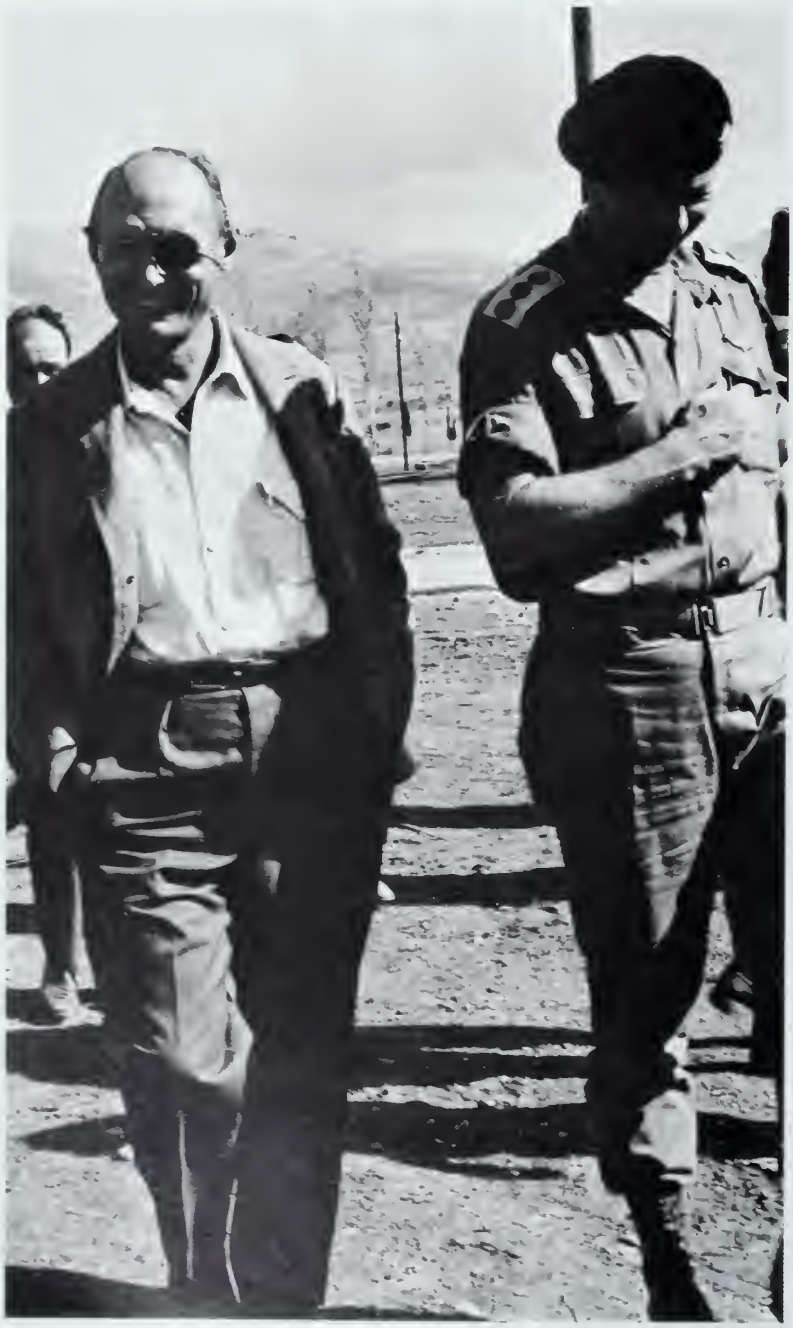
Immigration and the unauthorized arrival of newcomers during the Mandatory period; colonization and Jewish labor; a Jewish army and Jewish Air Force; the 1948 borders and a Jewish state. Of all these,was anything realistic at the stage of being an aim?

No! not a single one.

And the purpose of the long struggle in which firmly we stand, is to transform the aims which today appear unrealistic into political reality."

A top-level dialogue in a military helicopter.

The price of victory: the son of an officer who had studied at the Command and Staff School and who had died bravely in the war receives his father's diploma.



In a happy mood on the Israeli Golan Heights – 1967.

Expressing his personal opinion in a public debate which arose several months after the war concerning the question "Peace or annexation of the conquered territories," Dayan said, "That is not how to phrase the question. Actually no one is offering us peace if we give up the territories. It is not we who choose the territories in exchange for peace. We are not the ones denying ourselves peace for the territories. That is not how the question stands. What is being offered to us is withdrawal from the territories without peace. I must say that even when peace is offered to us we should see whether or not Israel's area is such as to be able to assure us peace for a lengthy period and not just the one-time signing of a peace treaty. And that also includes the question of territories. It cannot be based on the border at Kefar Saba as it was prior to the Six Day War. That is not peace. The choice is not between peace and territories. The facts and evidence before us present the alternative of either withdrawing from the territories without peace or of conducting a long, difficult struggle."

Pinning wings on an outstanding cadet.

Early in July, 1967, the Air Force celebrated "Air Force Day" in an impressive flying exercise and a review marking the completion of the pilots' training course. At the review, the Defense Minister said, among other things, " . . . The name of the service which you are now joining is looked upon as a model throughout the world. This certainly fills your hearts with pride, but I want you to know and bear in mind that what we are has not been created out of nothing. The service was born out of sweat, blood, study, diligence, but most of all, limitless devotion!"

After that, the Defense Minister said, "The Six Day War demonstrated your unique importance, the inherent powers concentrated in you, a power acting as a motive force to move the strength of others with whom you come in contact. May the wings you wear today serve as a shield of steel over Israel!"

Watching a flight of planes together with the Chief of Staff and Air Force Commander, Mordehai Hod.

Enjoying the witty tongue of Chief of Operations Ezer Weizmann, Air Force Commander from 1958 to 1966.

In an exhaustive visit which he paid to the Navy, accompanied by its Commanding Officer, Commodore Shelomo Harel, and Deputy Chief of Staff, Hayyim Bar-Lev, the Defense Minister inspected various units and vessels and met the top brass of Israel's Navy (below, center). He went aboard the submarine Leviathan (left) which put out to sea as the Minister of Defense stood upon the bridge (right).

After the sinking of the "Eilat" and the loss of the "Dakar," he said, "**Two great misfortunes have befallen the Navy, nevertheless it continues to occupy a glorious place in the Israel Defense Army.**"

In August, 1967, the bodies of the soldiers who were killed in the Old City of Jerusalem during the War of Independence and lay buried there were transferred to their final resting place on the Mt. of Olives. In eulogizing them (below), Dayan declared, "**Before us lie the remains of our most hallowed brothers – those who stayed, fought, died and were buried in the Jewish quarter of the Old City. They fell fighting for Jerusalem's Old City – fighting which ended with our tragic withdrawal. The bodies of these 48 men who gave their lives, their blood, their last breath for the defense of Jerusalem were buried in a common grave in the Jewish quarter. But, the dust which covered their bodies did not bury their spirit. The soul of an entire people, its stubborn faith, aspiring hope, and fighting spirit did not leave the 48 fighting men who were buried in the Old City.**

A cemetery is a living organ. A place in which there is no life that place has no death either. Only when the community is destroyed then does the cemetery also vanish. This mound of gray earth – the first fresh grave in 20 years – does not bear witness to death but to life, to the revival of a free Jerusalem – a Jewish Jerusalem."

Arriving at Maoz Hayyim with the Commander of the Northern Area, David Eleazar, after an artillery duel in that region (above).

Among the distinguished visitors who visited Israel since June, 1967, there were also two leaders of the Republican Party in the United States, former Vice-President Richard Nixon (left) and Governor of Michigan, George Romney (right). Below, with Eugene Black: formerly President of the World Bank, now adviser to President Johnson.

In a lecture which he delivered in June, 1967, at the Israel Army's Command and Staff School, the Defense Minister also reviewed the international position of Israel after the war and its relations with outside factors. "We must also revise our evaluation of international forces or the forces of the great powers. More than any other country in the world we relied – whether of our own free will or because we had no chance – on international pledges and U. N. action beginning with staffs of observers, complaints, discussions of complaints, and the countless Security Council decisions, and ending of course with the maintenance of freedom of navigation in the Straits of Eilat by the United Nations Emergency Force. There is no other state the preservation of whose interests and vital needs was linked to such multifarious international arrangements and means as was the State of Israel. In this domain of reliance on international bodies and of obligations to international forces, we must completely revise our thinking."

On January 15, 1968, the Defense Minister at the Atlit camp meets with Egyptian officers taken prisoner. In a conversation with them before their release, he said, "In the last 20 years I took part in three wars against Egypt. Between wars we enjoyed something resembling peace. The question is whether or not there is a possibility for a peaceful co-existence. If some or all of you believe that in the Middle East there is no room for a Jewish State; that, as long as we are here you have to fight us and wipe us off the map, my only answer is, we shall have to fight back.

But, if there are some among you who ask themselves whether or not there is any prospect of co-existence, in that case, my reply is, there really and truly is such a way."

A meeting of faiths and generations in a monastery in the heart of the Sinai peninsula.

At the Lod airport a short time before Prime Minister Levi Eshkol left on a visit to the United States, the Defense Minister said goodbye to him. Near them is Minister of Agriculture Hayyim Gevati. Afterwards, Dayan also took leave of Mrs. Miriam Eshkol.

On January 1, 1968, changes took place in the office of the Israel Defense Army's Chief of Staff. Major General Yitzhak Rabin completed four years of service as the Israel Defense Army's seventh Chief of Staff and Major General Hayyim Bar-Lev supplanted him. After the official ceremony which was held in the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem, the Prime Minister, the outgoing Chief of Staff, the new Chief of Staff, and the Defense Minister attended a reception tendered by President Zalman Shazar.

On the threshold of 1968, the Defence Minister defined Israel's peace objectives as follows: "The chief motives behind our war were twofold: the military threat posed by the concentration of Egyptian forces in Sinai and the closing of the Straits of Tiran. During the war we disposed of these two interferences and destroyed or eliminated the military threat posed by over 100,000 soldiers. This was achieved in six days.
In this way we attained the objectives as a direct result of the war forced upon us by the Arabs. Now we are confronted by the aims of peace and not the objectives of war. We want the State of Israel to survive and maintain its Jewish character. We want it to be an indisputable Jewish state.

We want this state to be recognized by our neighbors. We want them to accept our existence.

We want equal rights internationally. This applies to freedom of navigation.

We want borders which give the State of Israel security.

We want borders which give expression to or make it possible to articulate the bond between the Jewish people and its historic land.

We want agreements or peace treaties which will incorporate provisions for solving the problem of the Arab refugees."

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